

where R^A is H or a substituted or unsubstituted aliphatic, heteroaliphatic, aryl, or heteroaryl moiety; and

where R^B is H, OH or a substituted or unsubstituted aliphatic, heteroaliphatic, aryl, or heteroaryl moiety;

where a heteroaliphatic moiety is a 2-8-membered non-cyclic or a 3-10-membered cyclic aliphatic moiety which contains one or more oxygen, sulfur, nitrogen, phosphorous or silicon atoms;

where an aryl moiety is a 6-14-membered mono- or polycyclic unsaturated moiety; and

where a heteroaryl moiety is a 5-6-membered monocyclic or a 9-14-membered polycyclic unsaturated moiety which contains one or more oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen atoms;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof salt thereof.

Remarks

The following sections discuss the support for the proposed amendments.

"Heteroaliphatic"

The term "heteroaliphatic" is defined in the specification as "aliphatic moieties which contain one or more oxygen, sulfur, nitrogen, phosphorous or silicon atoms" (see page 32, lines 1-2). The term "aliphatic" is in turn defined as including "alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, and cycloalkynyl moieties" (see page 31, lines 13-14).

The specification further specifies that the **non-cyclic** aliphatic moieties can include between 2-8 carbon atoms – i.e., they are **2-8-membered non-cyclic moieties** (see page 31, lines 19-30) and that the **cyclic** aliphatic moieties can include between 3-10 carbon atoms – i.e., they are **3-10-membered cyclic moieties** (see page 31, lines 31-34 and page 32, lines 5-7).

"Aryl and heteroaryl"

The terms "aryl" and "heteroaryl" are defined in the specification as "mono- or polycyclic, heterocyclic, and polyheterocyclic unsaturated moieties having 3-14 carbons atoms" (see page 32, lines 8-9). The specification lists a large number of exemplary "aryl" and "heteroaryl" moieties (see page 32, lines 10-21) that fall within this definition.

The examples include **monocyclic "aryl"** moieties (e.g., phenyl) and **polycyclic "aryl"** moieties (e.g., the *bicyclic* naphthyl and the *tricyclics* phenanthryl and anthryl) that are **6-14-membered**.

The examples also include **5-6-membered monocyclic "heteroaryl"** moieties (e.g., thienyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, furyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, pyridyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, and triazinyl) and **9-14-membered polycyclic "heteroaryl"** moieties (e.g., the *bicyclics* benzo[b]thienyl, isobenzofuranyl, chromenyl, phenoxathienyl, indoliziny, isoindolyl, indolyl, indazolyl, purinyl, isoquinolyl, quinolyl, phthalazinyl, naphthyridinyl, quinoxaliny, quinazolinyl, benzothiazole, benzimidazole, tetrahydroquinoline, cinnolinyl and pteridinyl; and the *tricyclics* naphtho[2,3-b]thienyl, thianthrenyl, xanthenyl, carbazolyl, beta-carbolinyl, phenanthridinyl, acridinyl, perimidinyl, phenanthrolinyl, phenanzinyl, phenothiazinyl and phenoxazinyl) which contain **one or more oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen atoms**.